	Case 1:10-cv-10172-DPW Document 10 Filed 03/08/10 Page 1 of 17	
		1
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS	
2	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS	
3		
4	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE) COMMISSION,)	
5	Plaintiff,)	
6) NO. 1:10-CV10172-DPW	
7		
8	STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST) COMPANY,)	
9	Defendant.)	
10		
11	BEFORE: THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS P. WOODLOCK	
12		
13	SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE	
14		
15		
16	John Joseph Moakley United States Courthouse	
17	Courtroom No. 1 One Courthouse Way	
18	Boston, MA 02210 Thursday, February 25, 2010	
19	10:00 a.m.	
20		
21	Pronds V. Hangagle DMD CDD	
23	Brenda K. Hancock, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter John Joseph Moakley United States Courthouse	
24	One Courthouse Way Boston, MA 02210	
25	(617)439-3214	
ر ک		

(The following proceedings were held in open court before the Honorable Douglas P. Woodlock, United States
District Judge, United States District Court, District of
Massachusetts, at the John J. Moakley United States Courthouse,
One Courthouse Way, Courtroom 1, Boston, Massachusetts, on
Tuesday, February 25, 2010):

THE CLERK: All rise.

(The Honorable Court entered the courtroom at 10:00 a.m.)

THE CLERK: This Honorable Court is now in session. You may be seated.

Calling the case Civil Action 10-10172, <u>Securities and</u>
Exchange Commission versus State Street Bank and Trust Company.

THE COURT: Well, I do have a couple of questions, and the largest rubric is where are the individual defendants?

MS. BERNSTEIN: Your Honor, the individuals actually aren't -- Oh, where are the individual defendants here.

In this particular case, the investigation is continuing as to the individuals. As we disclosed in a press release, until the very end of the investigation in this case State Street had been asserting privilege. As a part of its cooperation, it provided additional information, which included a limited waiver of privilege that provided us additional information that is enabling us to investigate the culpability of individuals. That investigation is continuing.

THE COURT: Now, the class of individuals who would be

the subject of the investigation would be signatories or drafters of the offering materials; is that it?

MS. BERNSTEIN: Well, in this case, because it wasn't a mutual fund, the offering materials -- there aren't, for example, a prospectus.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. BERNSTEIN: Primarily what we are looking at are information that was provided to investors. Sometimes they were Power Points or fact sheets. In addition, in the late period, in mid-2007, there were a series of letters, a July 26th letter, an August 2nd letter, an August 14th letter, and we would be looking at the drafter, slash, signatories, reviewers of those letters.

THE COURT: And it is simply the marketing people as opposed to persons more senior than they?

MS. BERNSTEIN: It will depend where the investigation leads. The problem sometimes with marketing people, though, is that, though they may be making misrepresentations, they may not understand that, because they may not have the knowledge necessary. So, that is part of our investigation continuing forward.

THE COURT: I have not asked for but I think I do need to know whether any of the beneficiaries of this resolution are individuals who might be subjects of the investigation.

MS. BERNSTEIN: Not that I am aware of, your Honor,

because the State Street Pension Fund will not be taking from this settlement, so they are not.

THE COURT: No. I am asking whether they are beneficiaries, whether they are going to receive monies. Let's take Marketing Person A, who showed a Power Point containing misrepresentations. Is such a person in this list identified only by number?

MS. BERNSTEIN: No, your Honor. In fact, those 273 investors are pension funds, employee benefit plans and charities.

THE COURT: There are no individuals involved?

MS. BERNSTEIN: There are no individual investors.

Obviously, these pension funds benefit, and charities, benefit individuals.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. BERNSTEIN: There are pension plans for police officers, for example. But these are institutional investors because of the nature of these funds.

THE COURT: Now, why is it that you chose not to identify them?

MS. BERNSTEIN: To protect their confidentiality. We can provide you a copy.

THE COURT: What is the confidentiality? I guess I would like to understand why the pension funds who made improvident investments should be entitled to some form of

1 privacy rights, I guess is the closest that it comes to. MS. BERNSTEIN: Well, for example, we recognize in the 2 3 local rules every time I put something on ECF I have to click "Redactions." 4 5 THE COURT: Right. 6 MS. BERSTEIN: We do recognize that people's 7 investments, their numbers, their Social Security numbers on an individual basis --8 THE COURT: But these are not Social Security numbers, 9 as I understand it. The IDs of what I will call the 10 11 beneficiaries of this settlement I have been told are not individuals but entities, and the question for me is why 12 13 entities that are engaged in making investment choices should 14 have improvident investment choices shielded from public view. 15 We are not talking about their TIN; we are not talking about 16 anything like that. 17 MS. BERNSTEIN: I think Mr. Jones, who is representing 18 State Street, would like to address that. 19 THE COURT: All right. 20 So, these are either clients presently or 21 former clients of State Street Bank and Trust. 22 THE COURT: Right. 23 MR. JONES: They are not a part of this settlement 24 because they have been charged with improvidently investing.

25

That is a different question.

THE COURT: I understand that. The question for me is why the public records should not disclose who gets money, who gets, you know, on the first page a million-five. Well, no, I take that back, because that is an ERISA settlement, and, as you understand it, the ERISA settlement --

MR. JONES: The ERISA settlement was approved on the 19th of February by Judge Holwell in the Southern District of New York.

THE COURT: Is that a preliminary approval or final approval?

MR. JONES: That's final approval.

THE COURT: And were the names of the entities who received the settlement amounts kept private?

MR. JONES: I don't believe that the amounts and the full list of class members was part of the final order, but we can confirm that for your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, let me go back to where I was before, which is, when I use "improvident," I mean people who have had entities who have made investments that turned out badly. I do not mean to suggest that they themselves were involved in some misconduct, but I do not know why their names should be kept private.

MR. JONES: If I could, your Honor, in an analogous-type of a case, let's say you have a mutual fund. You might have tens of thousands of investors in that mutual

fund, and we wouldn't normally expect to have listed out in a settlement document the tens of thousands of shareholders who are going to receive a payment in many of the market-timing cases, for example, in 2003. It is just not feasible here. These plans are essentially analogous to those investors, but it just happens that the number's smaller.

THE COURT: They are, but there are two differences here. First, this is a sovereign engaged in making a settlement on behalf of entities, and transparency, it seems to me, suggests that who is a beneficiary is important.

There is a second dimension. The second dimension is the ultimate beneficiaries, that is, those who are in these pension plans, or whatever the entities are, have a right, I would think, or at least should have available on the public record that their entity made this investment, and they could make their own choices about what that means about the degree of diligence that was exercised by the entity that had losses of \$4 million, \$3 million, that sort of thing. I just do not understand what the justification is, except embarrassment, for keeping these entities from being identified.

MS. BERNSTEIN: Your Honor, let me first clarify we are not settling on behalf of these investors. For example, where they are allowed on their own to seek additional monies, there is no operative release in these documents.

THE COURT: You got money for them. You got money for

them because they made an investment that turned out badly and turned out badly because there was misconduct, although not admitted, misconduct by State Street and individuals at State Street, whether or not they will ever become the subject of an investigation.

My question, really, goes to questions of transparency. Turning back to the kind of lengthy lists in class-action cases, I do not know but that I would not think in the future about doing precisely that, except for individuals. Individuals are a little bit different.

MS. BERNSTEIN: I can say, as a Commission policy, even when we draft complaints, that we try not to put investors' names into those complaints to protect their privacy rights.

Your Honor may be correct that in this case there are other policy reasons that suggest a vetting, and we do have, and it was contemplated in the settlement papers, a list of those investors with the names for your review, if you would like.

THE COURT: I had this observation, that is why I am raising it, that with respect to individual investors, I think there are different kinds of considerations that are at play, but in connection with what I will call "representative investors," pension funds or whatever the purposes are of these other entities, entity investors, I do not know that there is

justification, and it would seem to me that it would be appropriate to include it in the public record.

Now, how, having raised this, it properly should be resolved is another matter. That is a procedural matter. But I raise it because that is a matter of concern to me for transparency purposes.

MR. JONES: And I appreciate that statement, your Honor. May I add one thing?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. JONES: That, before the Court issues a final ruling on that question, I would appreciate the opportunity for State Street Bank and Trust to submit -- because one other difference here is that this is a bank with a different regulatory overlay, different privacy obligations, especially now since 2001.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. JONES: And I'm not sure that sitting at this table this morning we are ready to vet all of those issues in a way --

THE COURT: No; I understand that. That is why I raised it in this fashion, with an understanding that you should have whatever time is necessary, reasonable time is necessary, to think through this, and the beneficiaries may well want to do that.

But, just by way of background, I have been faced

recently with a series of cases in which two things occur:

One, misconduct is apparently conducted without human hands.

The defendants are entities. Baron Thurlow used to say one of the problems with sentencing corporations is they have "no soul to damn, no body to kick." They somehow have problems, from my perspective, of capturing adequately culpability, but sovereign prosecutors have the right to choose whoever they want. I am simply raising that.

Now, having raised that, victims are also claiming that they should not be identified, corporate-entity victims are claiming that they should not be identified. I have a case pending before me now that I have been thinking about a little bit, a criminal case, in which victims are corporations that were hacked into and had credit card information taken from them. Two of them apparently did not -- the efforts to hack in were not successful in taking credit cards, and they claim privacy rights.

While recognizing the Supreme Court, apparently, has a very robust view of the anthropomorphizing of corporations, if recent cases are any indication, I do not know that they have any privacy rights. They may have First Amendment rights, but they do not, at least, have privacy rights that I am aware of that are fulsome.

So, in the interest of pursuing it, I think I would like to pursue it on this, unless there is some good reason

that you want to press on me to get me to sign this today. My general overall view is it is a fair, reasonable and adequate settlement, but with the reservation that, generally, corporations act through human beings, and those human beings are subject to Section 17 just as much as corporations are or banking institutions.

But my view, I think, would be that a proper documentation of the settlement would include the identities of any entities. You tell me it is all entities; there is not an individual involved in the list; is that it?

MS. BERNSTEIN: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: So, what do you want to do?

MS. BERNSTEIN: I think the objections in terms of exposing individuals may be more on the --

THE COURT: Entities.

MS. BERNSTEIN: Excuse me, the entities, would be more on the State Street side, because they have an overlay because it is a bank. Their regulator for most purposes is the banking regulators, not the Securities and Exchange Commission, and, so, they have to look at the overlay of banking regulations and privacy issues that they may owe to their clients as part of the settlement, and they may need to address that. So, I will defer on those issues to State Street.

I am happy to give you a copy today so you understand who the investors who are victimized were.

THE COURT: And I will receive it under seal until we have got this aspect of it resolved.

MR. JONES: And I take it, your Honor, that -- I mean, really, there are a couple of different ways to do this. One would be for you to sign the order today and then for us to brief in a supplemental way the question of whether to add a revised Attachment A with names. The other, of course, would be to wait a short period of days.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. JONES: And, as I say, caution causes me to not want to just today decide that we're going to disclose these names.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you this, because I want people who have entitlements to the benefits of the settlement to have it promptly; I do not want to have it hang out there:

Is there any reason why I should not sign it with the knowledge that, in signing this, I may at a later date say that the identities of the investing entities will be made public too, not making a determination about that at this point?

MR. JONES: At this point. But if you were to sign today, would that be sufficient from the defendant's standpoint?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. JONES: I think the answer is yes.

MS. BERNSTEIN: And it would be for us as well, your

Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So, I think what I will do, then, is ask whether or not any party, any person in the courtroom has any objections to my entering the settlement agreement here, formally identified as the Proposed Consent and Final Judgment, which is part of Document No. 2, the Consent and Final Judgment here.

Does any person wish to be heard with respect to it?

(No response)

THE COURT: And, hearing none, I have indicated my view that it is a fair, reasonable and adequate settlement under the premises, with the reservation that there are other defendants who necessarily must be involved in this, and I anticipate that the Commission will continue its investigation to determine whether or not it is appropriate to bring actions against them as well.

Now, second, I will receive under seal the list of the investing entities who are to receive the benefits of this settlement.

Third, how much time do you think you need?

MR. JONES: Oh, I would think 10 days, your Honor, would make sense.

THE COURT: All right. So, let us make it March 12th, which is a little over two weeks. Now, with respect to the investing entities, is there a way to communicate with them --

they are going to get a check, so I presume you know where they are -- that would make them aware in a timely fashion that I am considering the question of whether or not to disclose their names? That is independent of your concerns with the banking regulatory entities or ongoing client relationships. I just want to be sure that the individual investing entities receive notice that the Court is considering whether or not to include on the public record the names of the entities.

MS. BERNSTEIN: Your Honor, I would defer to State Street, but, as part of the Consent, they have already communicated once with investors two days after we filed papers, within two business days. They've already sent them one communication. I presume they can send them another communication.

MR. JONES: We could send a blanket communication, or we do have several of the clients on the list who are already represented by counsel who have either been involved with litigation that has settled or has not settled. So, we do have a proxy group out there. I will take your Honor's direction.

THE COURT: I will leave it to you to formulate the particulars of notice, but I want each of the entities that will receive the benefit of this individually to be notified, and that probably comes with a check, although maybe it does not; in any event, a check in the sense that they are getting paid out.

```
1
               MR. JONES:
                           Sure.
 2
               THE COURT: But you handle the question of notice
 3
      simply that you have been directed to notify each of the
 4
      investing entities that the Court is considering the question
 5
      of whether or not to disclose the names of the investing
 6
      entities, and they may file an objection by March 12th.
 7
               MR. JONES: By March 12th.
                                           Okay.
               THE COURT: All right?
 8
               MR. JONES: Fine. Thank you.
 9
10
               THE COURT: Anything else that we need to take up?
11
      So, I am simply going to deal with this in a most -- maybe I
      will not -- I think maybe if the Commissioner, or whoever has
12
13
      the word processing, has the final version of this, can give me
14
      a clean one that does not say "Proposed Order" on it, that is
15
      the easiest thing. If you can get it over today, I will enter
16
      it today.
               MS. BERNSTEIN: Terrific.
17
18
               THE COURT: All right. Thank you much. We will be in
19
      recess.
20
               THE CLERK: All rise.
21
      (The Honorable Court exited the courtroom at 10:25 a.m.)
22
      (WHEREUPON, the proceedings adjourned at 10:25 a.m.)
23
24
```

CERTIFICATE

Date:March 5, 2010

I, Brenda K. Hancock, RMR, CRR and Official Reporter of the United States District Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript constitutes, to the best of my skill and ability, a true and accurate transcription of my stenotype notes taken in the matter of <u>Securities and Exchange Commission</u> v. State Street Bank, No. 1:10-cv-10172-DPW.

/s/ Brenda K. Hancock

Brenda K. Hancock, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter